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CAMPBELL'S CLOTHING

METHODS OF BRIDGE B'L'D'G

Talked of by Mr. J. K. Harrington

SCI. UNDERGRAD

Over Million and Half Cost of One Bridge

Bridges of all sizes, from some his company had thrown over "mud rivers" in Louisiana, to the huge structure which now spans the Willamette, opposite Portland, Oregon, were talked of by Mr. J. K. Harrington, of the famous firm of Waddell and Harrington, at the Science Undergraduate meeting last evening. An hour and three-quarters sped like a very brief while, as he spoke. Special attraction was added to his remarks by splendid lantern views of bridges he had built, and there was interest, too, in the fact that he himself holds a B. Sc. degree from McGill.

Mr. Harrington's address went to prove the advantages of the "lift" over the "swing" bridge. In many cases they represented an economy of up to one-half and one-third, over the older type of bridges. "And," as he explained to his hearers, "it is really all a matter of dollars and cents, after you take care of the 'safety' part."

The lecture was a series of comments on the various types of spans, the views of which were thrown on the screen. For example, an interesting picture of an Arkansas bridge was shown. The bridge was built at a point where the channel in the Arkansas shifts perpetually. So the firm of Waddell and Harrington made the bridges all light, and when the channel turns from running under the span under the river shifts, too, the span chosen by the current can also be picked up, and used as a lifting span.

In all the pictures shown, uprights at the end of the stationary spans, with pulleys or drums at the top, through which ran the cables, pulled up the lifting spans. In a typical bridge, over a little river in Louisiana, the uprights were connected by steel work, and cables from the upper framework lifted the span. In this case the lift was operated by a gasoline engine, and one man was all that was needed to perform the necessary operations. Two of the ropes wound, and two unwound, as the drums were turned. They either lifted or let down the span, according not to how the engine itself was run, but to how the universal gear was arranged.

Some especially "fool proof" bridges were shown. When the span being lifted or restored to its normal position, is at the end of its journey, the spark is cut off, and it stops moving. "It's very simple," said Mr. Harrington, "and engineers have been wondering why it was not invented long ago."

He related an experience with a Southern California contractor. This man came to him and inquired the comparative costs of lift and swing bridges, and was informed that the former would cost \$620,000, but the latter \$75,000. Of course the lift was used.

Later, when Mr. Harrington came to look at the bids put in for this bridge, he found that the lowest was \$185,000. The contractors had pooled three times. "Yet, on the other hand," remarked the bridge builder, "it is unfair to ask each contractor to put in a bid. It means 15 or 20 different plans for each structure."

Mr. Harrington showed views of one of four bridges that have been placed as close together as they can be in the world, for railways running into Chicago. The span is about 210 feet from centre to centre.

Continued on page 4.

M. J. BUTLER.



President of the Armstrong-Whitworth Company, and former manager of the Dominion Railways, who has been unanimously elected president of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. He was one of the chief guests at the recent Science dinner.

STUDENTS ARE BEING ASKED

Class Presidents Decide to Help Procure "Onslaught."

At a meeting of the various class presidents and others interested, it was decided yesterday afternoon to inaugurate a campaign for the collection of subscriptions from the undergraduates towards the purchase of a plaster cast of the "Onslaught," a piece of sculpture, the work of Dr. Tait McKenzie, a distinguished graduate of McGill.

The scheme was laid before the meeting by Mr. McEwen, who outlined the matter and spoke of what the presentation of such a work of art would mean to the University, as well as to Dr. McKenzie. He stated that a number of graduates had promised their support, but the originators of the idea had felt that the students should have a share in the matter. He mentioned that the cast would cost two hundred and fifty dollars. It was certain that the students would interest themselves to some extent.

The chairman pointed out further, that the work of Dr. McKenzie should have some recognition on the part of the institution, of which he was a very prominent graduate.

The question of the feasibility of the project was discussed. Though there was a diversity of opinion as to the advisability of undertaking the matter, the majority decided in favor of the proposal.

John Abbot, of Arts '15, was elected chairman of a committee formed by the various class presidents, and the meeting decided that the matter should be brought before the different classes in the university during the course of the day. It was felt that where the matter was properly explained to the students, no difficulty would be experienced in raising something towards procuring a cast of the "Onslaught" for the Art Gallery.

Class meetings will be held in the various faculties either this morning or this afternoon. Contributions, great or small, will be welcomed by the officers of the respective classes, who have the matter of collection in hand.

Those who have not seen the "Onslaught" will be advised to visit the library, where it is at present on exhibition. It was stated at the meeting that it is being sent back to New York on Saturday of this week.

Dr. Porter last evening presented the matter before the Science Undergraduates' Society. Since Dr. McKenzie was a distinguished graduate of McGill, looked on as the best sculptor of athletes in the world, and by some authorities as without limitation the best sculptor in America, he thought it extremely fitting that the University should take a part in presenting part of the collection to the Art Gallery.

Further results have been announced in architecture and other applied science courses. Following are the results:

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING—FIRST YEAR.
Class I.—Harvey, Bauset.
Class II.—Lafayette, McEwen, Little, Stockwell, Popham, Thompson, Wilson, Thomas, Rose, Hutchison.

ARCHITECTURAL GEOMETRY—FIRST YEAR.
First Class.—Harvey, Lafontaine, McEwen, Little, Stockwell and Koeble.
Second Class.—Hunt, Little and Griffith, equal; Thompson and Robertson, equal.
Third Class.—Thomas, Freedman, Rose, Wilson and Downes, equal; Thomas, Rose, Hutchison.

FREELAND DRAWING—FIRST YEAR.
First Class.—Harvey and Bauset.
Second Class.—Rose, Stockwell, Lafontaine, Little.
Third Class.—Hunt, Thompson, McEwen and Thomas, and Todd and Downes, equal; Wilson, Popham and Freedman.

SUMMER READING AND WORK—YEAR III.
Class I.—Darbyson, J. L. A. Rob-

CONSERVATIVES ARE DEFEATED

Liberals In With Small Majority

SENATE REFORM

Labor Party Looms Large—Another Meeting

The liberals are in power! After many trials and tribulations they have at last attained to the position where they can dictate terms and conditions.

The Liberals showed great foresight in bringing very few of their members to the house, thus giving the impression that they had no chance of carrying the vote. But when the time for a division arrived, crowds of Liberals flocked in to register their votes.

Several of the Ministers, seeing that they were about to lose their positions, made frantic efforts to stem the tide of adversity, but in vain.

The debate was opened by Mr. Renneville, one of the Liberal members, who nominated Mr. Hugh Farthing for the position of Deputy Speaker. The Speaker had decided that his knowledge of the French language was quite insufficient to enable him to cope with the intricate speeches that were likely to be made in that language.

Mr. Shulman opened the regular business of the evening by proposing the abolition of the Senate. He gave many arguments in favour of the scheme, and almost convinced the Laborites of the error of their ways.

One of the Ministers, Mr. Munson, seconded the motion. He mentioned the fact that the Senate was composed of old and decrepit men, men incompetent of ruling a growing and progressive nation like Canada.

Mr. Shulman, the older, was reproved by Mr. McConnell for coming to the meeting wearing a sweater. Mr. Shulman defended his action, saying that the Conservatives brought men wearing dressing gowns last year in order to even a division.

Mr. McDiarmid, of the Opposition, in seconding Mr. Shulman's motion, defended the action of the Senate in throwing out several bills last year. He also spoke of the growing power of the Labor party in this country, and in England, and predicted that they would wield a great influence in the politics of the future. They were, however, to be restrained when they attained to that position, and the Senate was necessary to do the restraining.

The Chief Whip of the Conservatives, Mr. McConnell, stated that the sole requirements a man need have in order to become a Senator were to be over thirty years old, and to possess property to the value of four thousand dollars over and above his liabilities. The only bills these men were asked to consider were the divorce bills. They were asked to consider these because they were more experienced. Several of the ladies present felt offended, and left the room at this juncture.

Mr. Solmer, one of the three Laborites, also attacked the Senate. The leader of that party, Mr. Bolter, made the shortest speech of the evening. "I second Mr. Solmer's motion," he said. The Senate was defended by Mr. Hugh Griffith, who magnanimously begged the government to reconsider their decision in moving its abolition.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Hugh Farthing, rose to reply to Mr. McDiarmid's arguments. He was here interrupted by Mr. Bolter.

Messrs. Huggessen and McGuire made short speeches, each giving a resume of the arguments put forward by his side.

The division was taken and the result showed that the Conservatives had met defeat.

The Prime Minister, Mr. McGuire, went over and congratulated the leader of the Opposition, and then tendered his resignation.

Another meeting of the Mock Parliament will be held shortly.

and extremely unfitting that she should not. "He has done more than any other man in America for college athletics," he said.

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DEBATE ON HINDU EXCLUSION RESULTS IN WIN FOR AFFIRM.

At Delta Sigma Yesterday—Mr. Harvey, One of Judges, Contrasts English and American Methods of Appealing to Audience

The Delta Sigma Society held an interesting meeting yesterday afternoon in the R. V. C., when the Sophomores and the Freshmen met in debate.

The subject was: Resolved, that the Hindus should not be excluded from Canada. The Freshmen upheld the affirmative, their speakers were Miss E. Price, and Miss K. Baker. Their opponents, the Sophs, were Miss M. Corner and Miss M. McCall.

Mrs. George Macdonald, Prof. Latham and Mr. Harvey were kind enough to act as judges. Mr. Harvey acting as spokesman, gave a short criticism of the debate before announcing the verdict. His idea for debating was that Canadians should stand half way between the Englishman who appeals to the imagination and feeling of the audience and the American, who through to pure reason to carry him through. This debate erred on the American side evidently, for he said the judges were struck by the intense earnestness of the debate.

In calling attention to the defects of the speakers, he said that the affirmative quailed from men who might be called futurists, Mr. Sherwood Eddy and John R. Mott, who were influenced by their missionary spirits. The negative, on the other hand, quoted statistics from such men as Macdonald King, who considered the question as a statesman and as an authority on economics. Finally, Mr. Harvey announced that after much deliberation the victory had been awarded to the affirmative.

DENTAL ASSOCIATION MEETS IN BUFFALO
Drs. Thornton, Berwick and Morrison Represent McGill

The annual meeting of the Dental Association is now in full swing at the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. McGill will be well represented. Dr. Thornton, Dr. Berwick and Dr. Morrison are at present in Buffalo, and others have signified their intention of attending. Dr. Thornton, an authority on Crown and Bridge Work, will deliver a paper, while Dr. J. B. Morrison, one of America's foremost Orthodontists, will also read a paper.

STUDENTS:

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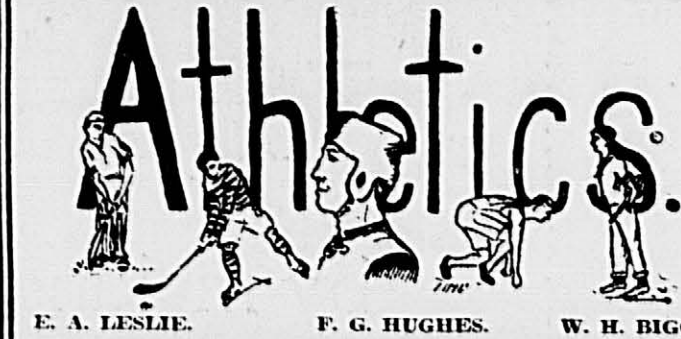
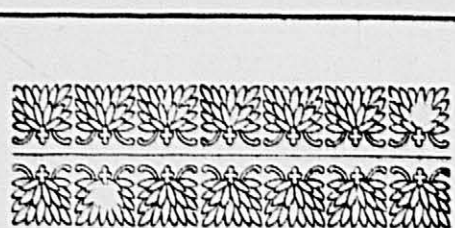
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SLEEPING HABITS OF ANIMALS.
Most people sleep on their sides, with the knees drawn up.
Elephants always and horses commonly sleep standing up.
Bats sleep head downward, hanging by their hind legs.
Birds, with the exception of owls and the hanging parrots of India, sleep with their heads turned toward over the back and the back thrust among the feathers between the wing and body.
Storks, gulls and other long-legged birds sleep standing on one leg.
Ducks sleep on open water. To avoid drifting shoreward, they keep

padding with one foot, thus making them move in a circle.
Sloths sleep hanging by their four feet, the head tucked in between their fore legs.
Foxes and wolves sleep curled up, their noses and the soles of their feet close together and blanketed by their bushy tails.
Hares, snakes, and fish sleep with their eyes wide open.
Owls, in addition to their eyelids, have a screen that they draw sideways across their eyes to shut out the light, for they sleep in the daytime.—New York "World."

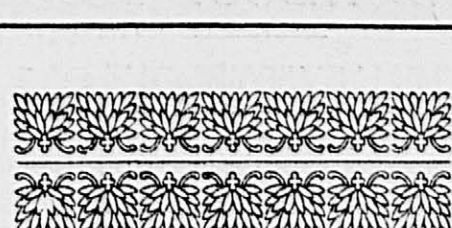
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E. A. LESLIE.

F. G. HUGHES.

W. H. BIGGAR.



NOTICE SENIORS.

A practice of some sort for McGill's senior hockey team will be held this afternoon. A notice will full particulars will be posted in the Union after 12 noon. All seniors are notified to look up this matter. An exhibition game will probably be slated.

"SHORTY" MANN.



Who played best for McGill at Toronto

Vibrations on Loaded and Unloaded Strings

Prof. J. A. Fleming Before Physical Society at London—Beam of Light Thrown Along a String.

London—The ninth annual exhibition of the Physical Society was held recently at South Kensington. Several excellent demonstrations were given in addition to the two lectures which are always a feature of the exhibition. Professor J. A. Fleming's demonstration of "The Production of Vibrations on Loaded and Unloaded Strings" was especially interesting.

A beam of light is thrown along the string, the vibrations of the cord when single, of several thicknesses or loaded with beads, can be studied, and since the experiments illustrate some problems connected with electric cables loaded with inductance coils, practical information can be obtained from them. Louis Brennan, C.E., spoke on "The Iridiscope and Some Experiments on Soap Films," and by means of these soap films wonderful color effects were obtained.

C. C. Paterson and D. P. Dudding, of the National Physical Laboratory gave a demonstration of a proposed method for lessening the dazzle of motor car headlights by screens arranged to prevent the light shining above the horizontal on the right hand side of the car. Thus an approaching motor or car is illuminated, but the head of the driver is in shadow. Several other demonstrations were given, including one by Dr. W. Watson, P.R.S., of his apparatus for examining the burning apparatus in the cylinders of an internal combustion engine by means of the spectroscopic.

There were a great number of exhibits, among which may be mentioned the Ripograph, a copy of those made by the Royal Aircraft Factory, shown by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company; and the Marconi direction finder, Colonel Squier, military attaché to the American embassy in London, exhibited his "Wireless" field apparatus, the principle of which consists, briefly, in employing high frequency currents for telephoning purposes on wires.

One great advantage claimed for this method is that since the frequencies are beyond those which the ear can detect, existing telephone wires can be used and messages can be sent over them in Morse, while the ordinary telephoning is in no way interfered with. In addition to this the power required is extremely small compared with wireless telegraphy and in the equipment shown only three dry cells were used and the generator was simply a small buzzer. This system has already been tried successfully over distances of about 30 miles.

FOILING CHRIS.

Columbus had returned to Spain bringing news of wonderful new lands across the sea. "How much shall I write on it?" queried the maritime reporter of the Cadiz Evening Bulletin, who had brought in the story. "Don't write anything," replied the editor. "Let Columbus pay for his advertising if he wants any. It's probably a real estate promotion scheme."—Newark News.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN FORM SHOWN BY SENIORS AT YESTERDAY'S PRACTICE

Fourteen Men Gave a Good Account of Themselves at the Arena—Preparations for the Harvard Game

HUGHES, RANKIN AND DAVIDSON THE ABSENTEES

Parsons, Ryley, Hooper and De Muth Made a Lot of Combination Rushes—Team Is Coming Together With Their Plays

The McGill hockeyists went through a fast hour's workout yesterday afternoon at the Arena. Fourteen men in all were out, and these showed all sorts of ability.

It was by far the best practice which has been held by the red and white this season. In fact, the team has now struck a pace which should, without difficulty, win them the rest of their games this year.

Speed was the order of the day, and this, combined with expert stick-handling and checking, made things hum. Rankin and Hughes were not out. Rankin has not been well all winter, and was unable to get out. He played a stellar game in Toronto last Saturday, and will likely continue to do so, even without practice. Capt. Bill was also an absentee. He will be ready, however, to net a few for McGill in Boston Saturday.

In the senior defences' absence Gilmore and Kendall officiated. For pretty checking and sticktossing they certainly deserve the cake. Time and again the thirds would come down the ice in two's, three's and four's, only to be sorted out and run into the corner. It was very seldom that the puck ever eluded that watchful pair, but when it did Montgomery had his eye on it. "Monty" was a stone wall to all shots, and did himself justice indeed. Not only did they form a strong defence, but Gilmore's frequent rushes, aided the forwards a great deal. Kendall was not lacking on the offensive either. He was the puck just when he wanted it, and he zigzagged his way up the sheet without very much difficulty. His checking back was very consistent.

Centre on the seniors was held down by Ryley. In that position he showed up well. He has got into splendid shape

WALLACE RANKIN



The big, hard-working McGill player.

now, and will likely start in the game at Boston on one of the wings.

Hooper played most of the hour at right wing. The boards have become quite familiar to him, and he makes good use of them. Body-checking is a forte which he has conquered, a number of those who came in contact with him yesterday will have felt this.

De Muth was the other forward. He showed some improvement on his form of previous occasions, but is not yet as good as Ryley, Parsons or Hooper. With the forward line as it was yesterday, McGill's boring in on their opponents' nets should be assured.

Rainboth played rover for the intermediates. That position was filled. His speed and stickhandling made him conspicuous at all times. He assisted the defence by carefully following all the opponents' attacks back and breaking up a good few of them.

Wickson was at centre. Middle ice seems to suit him all. The four forwards worked a number of nice combination rushes. Fraser and Ross were the other two members of this quartet. Both made good use of their bodies and the fence. Fraser is very fast, and has a good side shot.

Mann, in goals, was the saviour of the defence. No matter how the shots were peppered into him, he made clean work of them. The fight between "Monty" and Mann for the net tending position is likely to continue for some time. There seems to be very little to pick and choose between them. No doubt they will continue to alternate in the remaining games.

Hersey was out again and played point. He blocked well, being rather slow and a little dirty, his play did not create much of an impression.

Masson played a corner point. The latter is strong on the rushes, but on the defence he is not effective, as he fails to use his body, and a fast man easily eludes him.

Another practice will be held to-day, and all the seniors are expected to be on hand. The team leaves Friday night for the scene of Saturday's battle. As the passing and team work has reached a stage where but little more effort will bring it as a fixture. With the forwards working in combination, combination rushes, and the defence playing their usual game, Harvard will have to go the limit. The crimson players, however, are noted for their well-balanced seven, so McGill should take no chances.

BOXING AND SWIMMING.

The Boxing Club will hold its usual practice this evening. Swimming classes take place this afternoon at 4.30 in the Central Y. M. C. A.

"HOB" GILMORE.



He played a consistent game yesterday. His defence work is O.K.

OTHER COLLEGES

Notes and News Gleaned From Exchanges

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the first institution in the country to establish a course in the study of the mechanics of air navigation. Apparatus has been installed, and the work of instruction will begin at once. The primary purpose of the course is to fit men to design aeroplanes, and it is estimated that a year will be required to turn out proficient designers. It is planned to make the course practical as well as theoretical, and for this purpose special laboratories will be constructed in which the students may test their own aeroplanes.

A steady increase in the number of candidates for admission to Harvard who failed to pass the entrance examinations is shown in a compilation of statistics for the last seven years. Of the 885 boys who took the examinations in June and September last, 25.7 per cent. failed to meet the requirements. In 1906 only 12.7 per cent. of the candidates were rejected. More severe examinations and the policy of the university in radically reducing the number of students admitted with conditions are considered the chief causes of the increases in failures. The figures show that the candidates found the English examinations the hardest to pass.

University officials are much perplexed by the theft from the library of gold coins valuable mainly as curios.

New York University has decided to reorganize the Washington Square Collegiate Department of the University as a liberal arts college to be known as the Washington Square College. The department of the university in addition to the two regular four-year courses leading to the baccalaureate degrees, a special four-year course which will combine two years of cultural training with two years of specialized training in commerce and other vocational studies.

The students at Graz University, Rome, Italy, upon finding that their demands for an Italian faculty were not to be accepted to start a public agitation. On their parade around the city they found the path blocked by the German students, and a serious fight took place. Police interference was necessary to quell the disturbance.

The faculty of Denison University have voted to abolish sororities at Shepley College, the women's department of the institution. The move will be put into effect by the pledging or initiation of any new members. In this way the chapters will automatically become extinct within four years.

The University of Nebraska has introduced a feeble innovation in American collegiate education in the form of a correspondence course for the convicts of the State penitentiary. Thirty-four men, among them four life prisoners, have already applied for enrollment. The courses, which comprise arithmetic, American history, grammar, literature, bookkeeping, and agriculture are elective, and are open to all convicts. Their purpose is to prepare convicts to be self-supporting when they are released.

During the past football season Carlisle and a few other colleges tried the experiment of numbering their players, and in a game with Cornell Friday night, Harry Fisher, graduate director of athletics in Columbia numbered his basketball players. In both cases the experiment proved highly satisfactory.

INFLUENCE OF McKIM IN AM. ARCHITECTURE

He founded endowment in Harvard for a travelling student—Many of Harvard's buildings from his plans.

That his works praise him in the gates, and in the windows and walls as well, may be said of Charles Follen McKim, the architect who has won and held the admiration of those who knew him as a man; for he was in art for architecture's sake, not for his own. He avoided publicity and praise and though it was said he was too busy to be bothered by other people to make one for himself, he was never too busy to give encouragement and right help to younger men in his profession.

His predecessor in American architecture was H. H. Richardson, whose rich and romantic Romanesque style of the three R's was beautiful and individual, but did not impress itself upon the country. It did not express the time, Trinity church in Boston is considered Richardson's masterpiece. McKim saw that America was all for sunshine and brightness and clean, practical buildings, which from their utilitarianism were to be rather conventional in style, and avoid the silences and shadows of medievalism. A. H. Granger's memorial volume says that McKim had a dream of a civilization of law and order, of cities rich, spacious and of adopted ideas of Florence, Rome, Florence, as well as of the Louis XIV. time in France to American needs.

McKim called into cooperation with himself all artists whom he thought able to help make the total perfect, but he himself never took a hand in related arts as the famous architects of the past did, who followed out the natural leading from the building itself to its statues and carvings and pictures. It is undoubtedly McKim's art.

tistic grasp of the values in mural decoration, for example, that makes the staircase of the Boston public library so beautiful, with the golden hue of the marble enclosing the blue skies of Puvion de Chavannes. Perhaps McKim even visualized the blue before samples of the marble were sent to Paris that the painter might tone his canvases to them.

The restoration of the White House in Washington makes this building what Mr. Granger calls the country's greatest object lesson in architecture. It embodies those democratic ideals of simplicity and dignity on which the government was reared. This is what is meant by making the architecture express the ideas of the people. The beautiful Morgan library is McKim's, the beautiful Harvard and University Clubs in New York, the Pennsylvania station, the municipal building are his work. The tower of the Madison Square Garden is something said to have been copied from the Giraffe at Seville, but Mr. Granger doubts the idea. He gives it half a dozen characteristics to stamp it individual and rates it more beautiful than the famous Moorish tower. The Kane house, on Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth street in New York, Mr. Granger thinks the most beautiful of the McKim houses.

The Julia Amory Appleton fellowship in architecture at Harvard University, which provides \$1000 a year for a travelling student, was founded by Mr. McKim in memory of his wife. It is characteristic of him, that his own name does not appear in the title of this beneficence.

THINGS THEATRICAL

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL DICKENS' ATTRACTIONS MR. TOM TERRISS.

Mr. Tom Terriss, the eminent young English actor, and his company of Charles Dickens' English players, will be seen at His Majesty's all week, under the auspices of The Dickens Fellowship of this city.

In all the Dickens' tales there is no character that stands out more distinctly in the memory of the reader than "Old Scrooge" of "A Christmas Carol." The reclamation of this old sinner is a most wonderful piece of word painting, and as an example has doubtless worked as much good in the world as all the sermons ever preached. Few of Dickens' immortal works have received an adaptation for the stage, and it has remained for Mr. Tom Terriss, a young English actor-author, to arrange a stage presentation of "A Christmas Carol" that is as much a dramatic masterpiece as was the original.

inal Dickens' tale a monument of literature. This beautiful story will form part of the double bill which Mr. Terriss will present at each performance. During this engagement, playing the part of Scrooge, and the other plays that will follow this on Tuesday and Thursday nights will be "A Tale of Two Cities," with Mr. Terriss as "Sydney Carton," Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings, "Oliver Twist," Mr. Terriss as "Fagin," Wednesday matinee and evening, "The Cricket on the Hearth," Mr. Terriss as "Caleb Plummer," Saturday matinee, "Nicholas Nickleby."

ADVERTISING PAYS.

"Does advertising pay? I lost a five-dollar bill on the street."

"Well?"

"I advertised, and so far I have received three five-dollar bills."—Pittsburgh Post.

A GREAT SOLDIER AND A GREAT WRITER

(Continued from Page 2.)

him, a poem which, if published, might place its author in an extremely false position.

The King had asked Voltaire to return it, but through an oversight this had not been done.

When Frederic discovered this, he hastily sent word to his agents that the traveller should be detained at the Giraffe at Seville, but Mr. Granger might be forthcoming.

Owing either to a mistake or to the over-zealousness of the agents, Voltaire was seized on his arrival, locked up in a low-class inn and treated like a common criminal; his boxes were opened and his belongings ransacked. Worse still his niece, who had hastened to Frankfurt to meet her uncle, was also seized and grossly insulted by the soldiers.

The poem which was the bone of contention had been sent to another town with the rest of Voltaire's library. Finally it was recovered, but even then Voltaire was not released, and he, recalling Frederic's faithfulness in other affairs, was greatly alarmed.

At last orders were received that the prisoner was to be set at liberty, and Voltaire left Prussia never again to return to the land of his birth. He had suffered many indignities; though later his rage cooled down sufficiently to permit him to correspond politely with the King of Prussia, the "Comedy of Frankfurt," as it has been called, always rankled.

The final scene left Frederic enraged with himself, with his agents and with Voltaire. Had not Voltaire been his guest? Had he not come to Prussia only after many entreaties? Had he not worked hard and consistently to perfect the talents of his host and pupil?

Left Voltaire angry and ashamed. Looking back on his life with Frederic he must have noticed his many shortcomings, his aggravating escapades, and his senseless bickerings.

Thus was the curtain rung down on "one of the most famous dramas of the world," which has so well proven the saying, "The amity which wisdom knits not folly may easily untie."

JOHN DREW'S SATIRE. John Drew, the well-known actor, who has recently played in several Canadian cities, is rather noted for the keenness of his satirical wit. His phrases and quips are much quoted among theatrical folk.

It is related that a few years ago when Mr. Drew's clever actress-niece, Ethel Barrymore, was in Great Britain, the story was told across to America that she would marry a British actor who was better known as the son of his father than for his own position in the mimic world.

Like any good uncle, Mr. Drew, of course, hastened to cable to Ethel the one word "Congratulations."

He soon got this reply:

"Nothing in the story, Ethel." Whereupon Mr. Drew again cabled the one eloquent word, "Congratulations."

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isfactory to spectators as well as to coaches and players.

A suffrage league is soon to be organized by the women of Nebraska University. As an initial step the women students have circulated equal suffrage petitions to ascertain the opinion of the women students on the question. Prominent faculty women have promised assistance in the movement.

Dr. Thomas F. Kane has been removed from the presidency of the University of Washington by the vote of the Board of Regents, and Dean Henry Landes has been appointed temporary president. As a result of this action, Governor Lister requested the resignation of four of the six members on the board, and one other member resigned voluntarily.

Jeff Davis, president of the International Association of Lumber Workers of the World, is touring the West in the interests of his society. He is in great demand as a public speaker, and has delivered speeches at several of the Western colleges.

FORERUNNER OF KIKUYU.

One of the minor forerunners of the Kikuyu controversy was the "Glenagarry Scandal," which filled many columns of the newspapers with a heated discussion in the autumn of 1871. Mr. Ellice, the owner of one of the most beautiful glens in Scotland, had as his guests that year in successive weeks, Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, the Bishop of Oxford, and Dr. Thomson, the Archbishop of York. On the Sunday of his visit Bishop Wilberforce accompanied his host to the little Presbyterian church of the parish, and conducted the service, conforming to all the

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SOUPS Oxtail and Tomato.

JOINTS Roast Beef, Roast Mutton, Roast Pork with Apple Sauce, Curried Mutton with Rice, Veal and Ham Pie.

VEGETABLES. Green Peas, Sweet Corn, Baked and Mashed Potatoes.

PASTRY. Deep Apple Pie, Lemon Jelly and Cream, Apricot Jam Roll, Sliced Bananas with cream.

Tea, Coffee, Bread and Butter.

Twenty-one Meal Tickets, \$4.50.

TRY MY SUNDAY DINNER.

SOUP

ROAST TURKEY

VEGETABLES

SWEETS.

TEA, COFFEE, BREAD and BUTTER.

40 CENTS.

Charles Green
117 METCALFE

usages of the Presbyterian service. The next Sunday, says the "Manchester Guardian," his example was followed by the Archbishop of York.

It was not a neighborhood visited by tourists, and neither incident might have been expected to become known outside the congregation. But it so happened that on the second Sunday the worshippers included a "Daily Telegraph" leader-writer, James Macdonell and his wife, who were visiting places associated with the history of the Macdonell clan. The significance of such an event could not escape the attention of a practised journalist. Macdonell sent his paper a detailed account of the service, eulogizing the liberality of the Archbishop. A similar communication was sent by Mrs. Macdonell to the "Times." The agitation provoked by these reports can be traced in several pages of the biography of Bishop Wilberforce. His defense against his critics was that in using the Kirk he no more encouraged Presbyterianism than if he had preached the gospel in a cowhouse he would have encouraged vaccination.

DIFFERENT STYLES. In the days of old his love he told. And he said, "Will you be mine?" But now his pet is a suffragette. And he asks, "May I be thine?"

THE BUILDER

The President of the Science Undergraduate Society is to be congratulated in having provided two such entertainments as those of this week.

Last evening's meeting must be numbered among the most interesting yet held by the society. Mr. Harrington speaks from large experience. A few of the firms for which he has worked before entering the present company possess continental reputations. The Elmore Bridge Company, the Carnegie Steel Company, the Keystone Bridge Works are all huge corporations.

Mr. Harrington was assistant chief engineer of the Northwestern Elevated Chicago for a short time. He was in Montreal as chief engineer and the manager of the bridge and structural business of the Locomotive and Machine Company, Montreal. He has designed some notable hoisting machinery and many noteworthy bridges and structures. When the Duke of Connaught was on his trip to the Pacific Coast recently, His Royal Highness opened one of the latest of Waddell and Harrington's big bridges, about a mile long, across False Creek, at Vancouver.

Mr. Harrington has written several pamphlets on his own branch of the profession. That which is known as "The Necessity for Individual Engineering Libraries and for Continuing Study after Graduation," written about five years ago, has been widely quoted. Many of his speeches, also, before societies on the other side of the border have been made into pamphlet form. Extracts from them are frequently met with in speeches made in colleges on both sides of the line, although their authorship is not always acknowledged.

As an engineer of wide reputation himself, a speaker of no mean repute, and as the partner of a firm whose bridges are crossed in almost every state and province on the continent, but also, as the holder of a McGill degree, Mr. Harrington is welcomed to her halls.

McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

From The McGill Daily of Wednesday, January 30, 1912.

What promises to be the most successful social function in the history of the McGill Union, will take place on Friday evening, the occasion being the annual dance given under the auspices of the Union members. For weeks past the Union Executive and the House Committee have been exerting every possible effort to make this year's function more brilliant than any of its predecessors. The various sub-committees also have been busily engaged in the work of preparation and final arrangements concerning every feature and detail have practically been completed.

On Monday afternoon the Senior squad went through the fastest hour's practice of the whole season to date. The team went at it hammer and tongs and pulled off some first-class hockey, both individual and combination. "Scinch" Scott is improving steadily and fits in at left quite nicely.

Remember the Union Dance on Friday night. First college dance that will not be overcrowded. Be one of the elect and bring her.

Do not stay away from the Union Dance if she cannot come. Get busy; there are others.

FUTURITIES

To-day—Theological debate. Orchestra. To-morrow—Strathcona Hall dance. Varsity at Queens.

Assault-at-arms. Saturday—R. V. C. vs. Macdonald (basketball). Gymnasium. Assault-at-arms.

ART TREASURES OF THE ISLE OF SHEEP.

The sudden disappearance from the Isle of Sheppey of two of the most ancient monuments, Minster Abbey wall and the historic Court Tree, should rouse the Kent Archaeological Society to stern measures, in the opinion of the Daily Chronicle (London). Vandalism could hardly manifest itself more ironically; for the enterprising land developers who have removed the tree and the wall some time ago were trumpeting these venerable relics as amongst the "elegant amenities" of the island which Julius Caesar described. Sheppey has always been the Isle of Sheep even to the Romans—Insula Ovium; to the Saxons, Sceapige. Sheppey's sheep have stirred writers almost to poetry as in the case of sixteenth century Lamerie, who wrote: "They be now—God be thanked therefore—worthy of great estimation, both for their exceeding fineness of the fleeces and fleeces (which passeth all other in Europe at this day, and is to be compared with the ancient delicate wool of Tarentum, or the Golden Fleece of Colchis itself)."

BOOKS IN 1913.

The number of books recorded as having been published during 1913 is 12,379, an increase of 312 on the total for 1912. There are some differences in the distribution of the year's total over the various classes of literature, we read in the Publishers' Circular. The following classes have increased this year as compared with 1912: Religion, 91; sociology, 216; law, 15; technology, 113; agricultural, etc., 61; business, 32; games, etc., 22; fiction, 40; history, 32; and travel and geography, 144. The principal decreases are: natural science, 95; domestic arts, 54; and juvenile, 137. It should be noted that while the total number of publications has increased by 312, the number of new editions has decreased by 32.

ROUND ABOUT THE COLLEGE

TO WHICH EVERYBODY IS A REPORTER.

At last evening's meeting of the Science Undergraduate Society Hammond Johnson was chosen as the representative of Science to the Law dinner on Saturday night.

Students' Orchestra will hold a practice at 7.30 in Strathcona Hall.

Nearly all dental lectures are called off for this week owing to absence of professors, who are at Buffalo, N.Y., for the Dental Association meeting.

PRESBYTERIAN COLL. GRAD. DIED TUESDAY

Rev. William MacLaren Was Twenty Years in Service of Church

The Reverend John MacLaren, connected with the Presbyterian Church for nearly twenty years, died Tuesday morning, at his home, 41 Park avenue, at the age of sixty-eight. The funeral service was held last night at nine o'clock at his late residence and was presided over by Rev. Malcolm H. Campbell, of the First Presbyterian Church. On Thursday, the remains will be conveyed to Ottawa by the morning train, and will be buried in the Beech Wood Cemetery.

The Rev. MacLaren was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to this country when he was twenty-eight years of age. He graduated at the Presbyterian College here, and joined the Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, where he conducted the choir for about twenty years. For several years he had charge of a church in Plantagenet. Ten years ago he was obliged to retire from his ministry through illness. He leaves a widow, a son, Mr. John MacLaren, business manager of the Edmonton Daily Journal, and three daughters, Mrs. T. R. Wilson, and the Misses N. and J. MacLaren.

QUEEN'S FAVORS BANKING COURSE

Bankers Hope to Find Other Colleges Willing

At a meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association here this committee appointed to look into the matter of a banking course in Canadian universities reported in favor of such an undertaking, and everyone present supported the motion.

Queens University was the only institution which so far favored the project, consequently the matter was referred back to the same committee for further action. It is felt that something will be done in the direction of securing a practical banking course more than one Canadian institution.

Mr. H. V. Meredith, having become President of the Bank of Montreal, retired from the executive of the Association, and Sir Frederick Williams Taylor was elected in his stead.



Rev. Dr. Gandier, L.L.D., Principal of Knox College, Toronto, will speak at the Hall on Sunday afternoon, February 1, at 3 o'clock.

Dr. Gandier is one of our ablest Canadians, and for years has been foremost among the leaders and educators on this continent.

For the month of February McGill students will have the privilege of hearing three exceptionally strong men, as Dr. Gandier will be followed on February 8 by J. A. Whitmore, of New York, and on February fifteen by E. T. Colton, of the International Y. M. C. A. Committee.

FIRST RECITAL.

The first recital of the session of the students of McGill Conservatorium of Music will be held on Thursday evening in the Conservatorium Hall. Those who will take part include Miss Kullens, Miss Alina, Miss Kullens, Master Eddie Katz, Miss Marietta Gauthier, Miss D. Stuart, Miss Hazel Hoffman, Miss Marguerite Reddy, Miss Mary Strout, Miss V. Stuart, Miss Alice Marven, Miss Hope Black, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Sybil Youngheart and Mr. Henry Casey.

COLUMBIA FACULTY IS AGAINST HONOR SYST.

Strong Opposition—Lack of Individual Responsibility

After having learned the position of the student body in regard to the honor system by means of general ballot, the faculty has considered it inexpedient at the present time to adopt the proposed substitute for the existing system of examinations. This conclusion has been reached owing to the relatively large number of students who were opposed to the honor system compared with those who voted in its favor. But while this reason is of great importance in not adopting the new system, still of greater weight is the fact that a majority of the students appear, by their votes to be unwilling to take upon themselves the individual responsibility of reporting dishonesty.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A story is told of a log-roller who, while working on a log drive, fell into the water.

He struggled for a while, and at last, dizzy and nearly exhausted, managed to grasp a big log and hold on to it. The current was so strong and swift that it carried his body under the log, until his feet stuck out on the other side.

Just as a comrade grasped him by the shoulders he caught sight of his own feet protruding on the other side of the log.

"I can hold on a bit longer!" he gasped. "Save the chip that's in my head first, if you can."—Weekly Scotsman.

It is requested that a large number be present at the Rotators' Club practice this afternoon at 1.30 in the Common Room.

There will be no meeting of the Students' Council this evening.

The next meeting of the Science Undergraduate Society will take place in February, when Mr. Dolby, president of the Canadian Foundation College, will speak.

SMALL SURPLUS FROM THE SCIENCE DINNER

For First Time Since Its Establishment, Says Secretary of Committee

For the first time since its inauguration, announced the secretary of the Science Dinner Committee last evening, at the meeting of the Science Undergraduate Society, there was a surplus from the Annual Dinner.

The amount which has had to be placed aside on account of breakage, and the loss of silverware, amounts to nil, this year, since both were entirely absent.

There was a little discussion as to whom the credit of the success of the dinner should rest on. The secretary placed the blame on the President, Mr. Keeping. Mr. Keeping responded that the cordial and hearty co-operation of the committee was the essential feature. The audience seemed disposed to agree with both.

METHODS OF BRIDGE BUILDING

Continued from page 1.

centre, of the piers. The span is a lift one, and the saving over the cost of a swing bridge is one-third. The movement up in the air of the lift span is about 100 feet and there is an angle of 45 feet.

The interesting feature about two of these four bridges is that they can be operated from one house, and one battery. The reason of the tremendous additional expense to have this done, is the cost of electricity in Chicago.

"The things that count," said the speaker, "are the cost of operation, the cost of construction, and of maintenance, and with the material daily journal, and three daughters, Mrs. T. R. Wilson, and the Misses N. and J. MacLaren.

There was a Lake Shore Railway bridge shown. The company did not care for the additional expense of a lift one, and the saving over the cost of a swing bridge is one-third. The movement up in the air of the lift span is about 100 feet and there is an angle of 45 feet.

A freak of design, a Russian bridge, was shown. There were several remarkable and artistic curves in the skeleton work. The bridge has 500 foot spans on either side, balanced with 27 foot spans. The lift is about 140 feet. The girders are of a very heavy type.

Mr. Harrington finally went into a most interesting and exhaustive discussion of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Bridge, commonly known as the Willamette Bridge, at Portland. It is a double-decker. The railways run across on the lower deck, while the street railways and the vehicular traffic are carried by the huge upper deck. For steamers and tugs, the railway deck can be lifted almost to the level of the street railway deck. But if a sailing vessel or a high-masted craft goes through it can be raised and the top deck with it, to 140 feet over high water. This represents a capacity of 5,000 tons. Speed in lifting with safety has been the point aimed at, since the 2,000 cars which cross the river daily, must not be unduly delayed.

There were very many peculiar features about this seventeen hundred thousand dollar bridge which are especially striking. "It was one of the most dangerous things I have been told," said Mr. Harrington, "the piers had to be sunk by the use of concrete-weighted timbers, with good cutting edges. If they had failed to cut through the ground to reach the cement-gravel which it was intended to use as a foundation, the company stood to lose not only the cost of the piers, but the cost of displacing them and sinking new piers to a firm foundation.

Lake disunity was the fact that the cement-gravel on one side of one pier was 22 ft. lower than that on the other side of it. They bored holes 2 ft. square, and with about \$25,000 worth of dynamite blew the obstructing gravel out of the way. The wooden piles, with the cutting edges, were sunk. Good dredging valves were used. The Chinese anchor had a pier running pretty well around it, to protect it against posts. The concrete was poured in and weighted out in the water. Dynamite was used to break up the ground around the piling. Two hundred thousand dollars was sunk in piers, which might have been no good if the hard gravel had not been found. They were 36 feet wide and twice as long. Happily all went well. "These are the kinds of things engineers don't get paid for," remarked Mr. Harrington.

There are many fool proof contrivances in this bridge. The upper and lower are usually worked in separate distances. That leaves a pipe sticking straight up in the air on each side waiting to be connected. The connecting pipe is of larger diameter, and goes up and down with the deck it is fastened to. It is bent, and the ends of the upper 12 in. main pipe inserted into the bent parts, which are very long. Thus it works like the piston in an engine and the gas communication is not interrupted, when the span is open.

The gas company of Portland telegraphed Mr. Harrington if there could be made some arrangement to carry gas mains across the river over the bridge. The reply was, "Yes." These mains, 12 in. in diameter, are carried across the stationary piers, and the uprights on either side, to a certain distance. That leaves a pipe sticking straight up in the air on each side waiting to be connected. The connecting pipe is of larger diameter, and goes up and down with the deck it is fastened to. It is bent, and the ends of the upper 12 in. main pipe inserted into the bent parts, which are very long. Thus it works like the piston in an engine and the gas communication is not interrupted, when the span is open.

SMALLER COLLEGES ARE LESS EXPENSIVE

Much discussion has come up recently as to the comparative cost between the small and the large colleges, says the Daily Princetonian. There have been some statistics prepared of three representative large colleges: Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, and three of the smaller colleges: Lehigh, Amherst and Dartmouth, and these statistics show that the cost in the smaller colleges is slightly less than that given at the University Commons. The average cost of all the room was taken into consideration. In the last two of these expenses the exact amount will depend almost wholly upon the individual.

The statistics are as follows:

	Yale	Har-Princeton
Tuition	\$155	\$150
Board	130	200
Room	150	140
Light, fuel	—	39
Totals	\$435	\$429

	Dartmouth	Lehigh
Tuition	\$140	\$140
Board	185	180
Room	120	130
Light, fuel	—	15
Totals	\$445	\$465

Average cost in large colleges . . . \$501
Average cost in small colleges . . . 435
Difference \$66

NEVER MIND THE KNOCKERS.

Go ahead and make your play; Never mind the knockers. They're in every worker's way; Never mind the knockers. Everyone who seeks to shine, If successful, they malign; 'Tis of fame a certain sign— Never mind the knockers. They strike only those who climb; Never mind the knockers. 'Tis success they deem a crime; Never mind the knockers. If they hammer at your name, Then, be sure, you're in the game; 'Tis a species of acclaim; Never mind the knockers. —Exchange.

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YOU BET IT DOES.

Christmas comes but once a year— And, going, leaves our pockets clear.

YOU HAVE OBSERVED HER?

No matter how well pleased with things in general the chorus girl may be she is nearly always kicking.